from which it differs in its loosely hispid stem-pubescence and in its smaller flowers, and with the Greenland *A. Holboellii* (which also occurs at Bic), from which it is easily distinguished by the pannose pubescence of its radical leaves, its narrower petals (in *A. Holboellii* the petals are 1.75–2.25 mm. broad at the apex; in *A. pendulocarpa* they average 1.5 mm. broad), and its narrow, straightish siliques. The type-specimen of *A. Collinsii* Fernald matches Nelson's type of *A. pendulocarpa* in every detail.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE 457. A. HIRSUTA (L.) Scop. FIG. 1, habit of plant, × 1, from Bavaria, Germany, *Fischer*, 9 June 1900; FIG. 2, seeds, × 10, from the same plant.

PLATE 458. A. PYCNOCARPA n. sp. FIG. 1, habit of plant, × 1, from Bonaventure Co., Quebec, *Collins & Fernald*, July 19–20, 1904 (TYPE); FIG. 2, seeds, × 10, from the same plant; FIG. 3, fruit of A. PYCNOCARPA and A. HIRSUTA, × 2, the long fruit being from the type specimen of A. PYCNOCARPA and the short fruit from the Bavarian specimen of A. HIRSUTA.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY IN MASSACHUSETTS

WAYNE E. MANNING

THE following plants, collected by the writer unless indicated otherwise, have not been previously reported from this part of Massachusetts, and in one case from the state. All identifications have been verified at the Gray Herbarium.

EQUISETUM PALUSTRE L. Growing in springy clay outcrop along the bank of the Connecticut River near Hadley; first collected June 6, 1931.

The plants are few in number, and are being crowded out by *Equisetum arvense* L., with which they are associated. No plants have been seen in fruit, though the area has been examined at several seasons during the year.

EQUISETUM HYEMALE L. var. INTERMEDIUM A. A. Eaton. Dry bank of the Connecticut River, near the old ferry crossing, Hockanum Road, Northampton, June 2, 1931.

The plants do not appear to be evergreen, possibly because the old shoots had been carried away in high water. *Equisetum pratense* Ehrh. grows nearby in the meadows with *E. arvense* L.

SAGITTARIA CUNEATA Sheldon (*S. arifolia* Nutt.). A small colony in a drainage ditch between the road and a drained marsh along the

Easthampton-Holyoke mountain road, just inside of Hampden County; first collected Aug. 1, 1932.

STELLARIA PUBERA Michx. A weed at the Gillett Nursery, Southwick, collected May 18, 1929, and a small patch at the city dump ground, Northampton, collected June 26, 1930 and in 1932.

This plant was probably introduced with North Carolina shrubs into the nursery, thence to Smith College, and from there to the city dump. The colony at the latter place has persisted for five years, but is gradually dying out on the poor gravelly soil.

CABOMBA CAROLINIANA A. Gray. Very abundant in South Pond, one of the Hatfield Ponds, a part of a very old oxbow of the Connecticut River, at Hatfield; first collected by the writer Oct. 6, 1930.

According to Mr. Harold Keyes, florist of Florence, Mass. and a fisherman, *Cabomba* has been growing in this pond at least ten years. He has pulled up plants over five feet long. The plant is so abundant, and has succeeded so well in surviving the past few severe winters, that it almost appears native in this area. If it is introduced, the means of introduction—by bird or man—is very uncertain. At the Gray Herbarium there is no record of *Cabomba* growing in any lake nearer than New Jersey (escaped), though it may occur in other places.

GENISTA TINCTORIA L. Frequent on Prospect Hill, Mt. Holyoke College campus, collected by Miss *Sara J. Agard*, July 26, 1920 (Mt. Holyoke College herbarium), and by the writer, Aug. 26, 1930.

Whether this is an escape from cultivation, or is merely persistent after cultivation, is uncertain. It has been growing on Prospect Hill at least 40 years; at one time the hill was landscaped by Mr. Bates, and Genista might have been planted at that time.

DESMODIUM SESSILIFOLIUM (Torr.) T. & G. Collected at West Springfield, Sept. 12, 1934, by *Francis H. Sargent* of the U. S. Geological Survey.

According to the "Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut," this plant grows in that state only in the Thames River valley, extending as far north as Windham, in the east-central part of the state.

VIOLA CONSPERSA Reich., forma MASONII (Farwell) House. This white-flowered sport, resembling *V. striata* Ait., was found in moist woods near the Holyoke Country Club grounds, not far from Mt. Tom Station, May 1932. There were only four or five plants in a space about six feet square. In May 1936 this same form was found by the Mountain Street reservoir, near Haydenville, and in the hills near North Hatfield.

In all cases typical *Viola conspersa* was growing with the white-flowered form.

Circaea canadensis Hill. Collected on alluvial soil at the base of Whately Glen, Whately, August 6, 1930.

C. alpina L. and *C. latifolia* Hill grow in the same glen, so in this case all three species grow near together (see Professor Fernald's article in Rhodora 19: 87). Besides the distinguishing characteristics noted in that article by Professor Fernald, there is another very minor one: *C. alpina* has glabrous pedicels, *C. latifolia* quite hairy ones, and *C. canadensis* has only a few hairs on the pedicels, especially in the upper part.

Aster infirmus Michx. Another southern plant collected by Mr. *Sargent* in rocky woods in Holyoke-Westfield area, Sept. 27, 1934.

Specimens of all of the above are deposited in the Smith College Herbarium.

Smith College.

A NEW VARIETY OF SPARGANIUM AMERICANUM

R. T. Clausen

While collecting in the pools and backwaters along the southern New Jersey coast during September, 1934, Mr. J. L. Edwards and the writer discovered in the Tuckerton Creek Pond a colony of a striking Sparganium, possessing the fruiting heads of *S. americanum*, but with the habit and foliage of the northern *S. chlorocarpum*. Collections were made and subsequent study of this material has seemed to indicate that these plants represent an undescribed coastal plain variety of the wide ranging *S. americanum*.

The Tuckerton plants possess rather dense fruiting heads, with the lowest one on the main branch of the inflorescence supra-axillary. The fruits are dark brown, opaque, and abruptly contracted at top and bottom, giving them the characteristic appearance of the fruits of *S. americanum*. The leaves, however, are stiff and narrow, as in *S. chlorocarpum*. This foliage character, coupled with the supra-axillary condition of some of the fruiting heads, seems to indicate affinity with that species, particularly since considerable significance has been attached to the relation of the heads to the bracts of the inflorescence.[1] Investigation by the writer of a large series of both

[1] See Fernald in Rhodora **24**: 26–34. 1922.